What is claimed is:

- 1. A method for producing double-crosslinked
 2 hyaluronate material, comprising the steps of:
- 3 (a) subjecting hyaluronic acid or a salt thereof to a
 4 first crosslinking reaction using either an
 5 epoxide compound or a carbodiimide compound as a
 6 crosslinking agent, and
- 7 (b) subjecting the product obtained from step (a) to a
 8 second crosslinking reaction using the epoxide
 9 compound or carbodismide compound not used in step
 10 (b) as a crosslinking agent, thereby obtaining a
 11 double crosslinked hyaluronate material.
- 2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the epoxide compound is a polyfunctional epoxide compound.
- 1 3. The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the epoxide compound is 1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether (BDDE), ethylene 2 glycol diglycidyl ether (EGDGE), 1,6-hexanediol diglycigyl 3 ether, polyethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, polypropylene 4 glycol diglycidyl ether, polytetramethylene glycol digylcidyl 5 6 neopentyl glycol digylcidyl ether, polyglycerol polyglycidyl ether, diglycerol polyglycidyl ether, glycerol 7 polyglycidyl ether, tri-methylolpropane polyglycidyl ether, 8 pentaerythritol polyglycidyl ether, sorbitol polyglycidyl 9 10 ether, or a combination thereof.
- 4. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the stoichiometry ratio of hyaluronic acid or a salt thereof to the epoxide compound in the crosslinking reaction is about 1:50 to 1:1 by crosslinking equivalent.
- 5. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the epoxide compound is in a solution with a concentration of about 1 to 30% by weight.

- 1 6. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the
- 2 temperature for crosslinking reaction using the epoxide
- 3 compound as the crosslinking agent is between about 20 and 60
- 4 °C.
- 7. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the time
- 2 for crosslinking reaction with the epoxide compound as the
- 3 crosslinking agent is between 10 minutes and 12 hours.
- 1 8. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the
- 2 carbodiimide compound is 1-methyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-
- 3 carbodiimide, 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide,
- 4 3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide, or a
- 5 combination thereof.
- 9. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the
- 2 stoichiometry ratio of hyaluronic acid or a salt thereof to
- 3 the carbodiimide compound in the crosslinking reaction is
- 4 about 1:50 to 1:1 by crosslinking equivalent.
- 1 10. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the
- 2 carbodiimide compound is in a solution with a concentration
- 3 of about 0.5 to 30% by weight.
- 1 11. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the
- 2 temperature for crosslinking reaction using the carbodimide
- 3 compound as the crosslinking agent is between about 20 and 60
- 4 °C.
- 1 12. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the time
- 2 for crosslinking reaction using the carbodiimide compound as
- 3 the crosslinking agent is between 30 minutes and 12 hours.
- 1 13. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the
- 2 hyaluronic acid or a salt thereof is contained in a material.
- 1 14. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein, in step
- 2 (a), the hyaluronic acid or a salt thereof is preformed into
- 3 a solution, film, membrane, powder, microsphere, fiber,

- 4 filament, matrix, porous substrate or gel before undergoing
- 5 the first crosslinking reaction.
- 1 15. The method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the film
- 2 is formed by placing a solution of hyaluronic acid or a salt
- 3 thereof with a concentration of about 1 to 20% by weight in a
- 4 mold and drying at a temperature between 25 and 70 °C.
- 1 16. The method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the film
- 2 has a thickness of about 10 to 500 µm.
- 1 17. The method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the
- 2 microsphere is formed by intermittently extruding and
- 3 dropping a solution of hyaluronic acid or a salt thereof into
- 4 a coagulant.
- 1 18. The method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the
- 2 microsphere has a diameter of about 2.0 to 0.1 mm.
- 1 19. The method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the fiber
- 2 is formed by extruding a solution of hyaluronic acid or a
- 3 salt thereof into a coagulant.
- 20. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein, in step
- 2 (b), the product obtained from step (a) is preformed into a
- 3 solution, film, membrane, powder, microsphere, fiber,
- 4 filament, matrix, porous substrate or gel before undergoing
- 5 the second crosslinking reaction.
- 1 21. The method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the film
- 2 is formed by placing the product obtained from step (a) in a
- 3 mold and drying at a temperature between 25 and 70 °C.
- 22. The method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the film
- 2 has a thickness of about 10 to 500 μm .
- 1 23. The method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the
- 2 microsphere is formed by intermittently extruding and
- 3 dropping the product obtained from step (a) into a coagulant.

- 1 24. The method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the 2 microsphere has a diameter of about 2.0 to 0.1 mm.
- 1 25. The method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the fiber
- 2 is formed by extruding the product obtained from step (a)
- 3 into a coagulant.
- 1 26. The method as claimed in claim 1, after step (b),
- 2 further comprising the following step:
- 3 (c) washing and drying the double-crosslinked
- 4 hyaluronate material obtained in step (b).
- 1 27. The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein step (c)
- 2 includes washing and drying at a temperature less than 60°C.
- 1 28. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the
- 2 double-crosslinked hyaluronate material is in the form of
- 3 solution, film, membrane, powder, microsphere, fiber,
- 4 filament, matrix, porous substrate or gel.
- 1 29. A double-crosslinked hyaluronate material produced
- 2 by the method as claimed in claim 1.